

problem of disarmament, which required the co-operation of Communist China for their solution.

On the other hand, the Canadian Government could not be unmindful of the fact that the Government of the Republic of China is a founding member of the United Nations and one which exercises control over a population of some 12 million people. Nor could Canada ignore the new conditions which the Communist Chinese Foreign Minister had stipulated in a press conference on September 29 as the price of his Government's participation in the work of the United Nations.

Tibet

The debate over the question of Tibet, which had not been discussed since the sixteenth session in 1961, was prompted by a draft resolution calling for the cessation of all practices which deprived the Tibetan people of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It provoked a heated discussion, with the Soviet bloc and certain other delegations arguing that, as Tibet was a part of China, the resolution represented an "unwarranted interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state". The states which supported the draft stressed that they were solely interested in the human rights aspect of this question. The resolution was adopted, with Canada voting in favour of it.

Colonialism

In discussing the report of the Special Committee of Twenty-four on Colonialism, the Assembly left the Fourth Committee to deal with specific territories¹ while it concerned itself with the question of colonialism in general. Fear was expressed, especially by African delegations, that the situation in Southern Africa was deteriorating because of an "unholy alliance" of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia, and some emphasis was laid on alleged economic exploitation by private Western companies. There was also a discussion of the problem of very small territories and their future status. The resolution on this item was worded in such an extreme fashion that it did not attract the near-unanimity of previous resolutions on general questions related to the work of the Special Committee. It provided for visiting missions to colonial territories without regard to the consent of the administering powers; envisaged the Special Committee setting target dates for independence without reference to the responsibility of the administering authorities to ensure prior conditions of stability and order; and requested the colonial powers to dis-

¹See Page 30.